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From THURSDAY AUGUST 3, to MONDAY AUGUST 7 1769.

The Hon. Mr. *Bowdoin's* Letter to Lord *Hillsborough*.

Boston, April 15, 176—

My LORD, vid. Page 609

THE occasion of my addressing your Lordship, proceeds from a letter of Governor Bernard to your Lordship, dated the 30th of November last, a copy of which, with copies of other letters of the Governor has been sent to the Council of this province.

Of this letter, my Lord, as it wholly relates to a conversation between the Governor and myself, and to what happened in consequence of it, the Council have taken no farther notice, in their letter to your Lordship, of this date, than to refer to what I have now the honour of writing to you on the subject of that conversation. The Council's petition to his Majesty, which the Governor enclosed to you, in his letter of the 16th of July was the subject; and what passed upon it I beg leave at the desire of the Council, to inform you. But to make it intelligible, it is needful to quote here part of the prayer of the petition, viz. "And if it should appear to your Majesty, that it is not for the benefit of Great-Britain and her Colonies, that any revenue should be *drawn from the Colonies*, we humbly implore your Majesty's gracious recommendation to parliament that your American subjects may be relieved from the operation of the several acts made for that purpose, in such a manner as to the wisdom of your Majesty and parliament may seem proper."

The design of the Council, my Lord, and it appears by the general tenor of the petition, and by the above-cited clause their design was, to implore his Majesty's recommendation to Parliament, that his American subjects might be wholly relieved from the several acts of parliament made for the purpose of raising a revenue from them: or that the said acts might be repealed.——That this design might be more effectually answered, the Council, confiding in the Governor, desired him to transmit to your Lordship the said petition; and to use his influence that the prayer of it might be granted. He transmitted it accordingly, together with a letter to you, in which, from the conversation referred to, I was induced to think the Governor had endeavoured to give a sense to the above-cited clause very different from what he knew was the intention of the Council; and from the sense, which the words themselves taken all together, in common construction convey.

From the word *drawn*, in the said clause, I was led to think, he had drawn this construction of it, that the Council, acquiescing in the said acts of parliament, meant nothing more by the said clause, than to desire that whatever money might be raised in the Colonies by virtue of the said act, might not be drawn from, or sent out of the colonies; but that the whole of it might be expended in them. You meant, said the Governor (speaking to me concerning the Council's petition at the College, where the conversation was had) by revenue *drawn from the colonies*, revenue *raised in them*. But however, said he, I have taken your meaning to be, that you desire that none of the revenue money may be sent away out of America: and accordingly I have wrote to the Secretary of State, representing the inexpediency of ordering any of the American revenue to be sent out of America: and you may depend it will not be done; for his Majesty's service in America will require more money than that revenue can supply."——Thus far, my Lord, the subject could give me no occasion to suppose (what the Governor appears very desirous should be supposed) that what he said was "in joke."—There is money in the revenue chest, continued the Governor, and I hope it will be ordered out soon; and that I shall have some of it."——Here indeed there might have been room for some pleasantry: but the Governor appeared to mean what he said.

This, my Lord, is the substance of what passed.—I was astonished at his endeavouring to pervert the intention and meaning of the petition; and several Gentlemen of the Council, to whom I mentioned this conversation on the same day, were no less astonished at it too; and it was thought, if he had done so, he had not only betrayed the trust reposed in him by the Council, and by so doing abused the province; but at the same time had endeavoured to impose upon your Lordship; and thro' your Lordship, upon his Majesty.

Soon after the commencement July 20th, on which day the conversation happened, a number of the Council met together to consider about petitioning the two houses of parliament; principally with a view of preventing the Council's petition to his Majesty being misunderstood; but as there was time enough before them, they postponed it, and afterwards in November proceeded upon it, and forwarded to Mr. Bollan two petitions to the Lords and Commons for that purpose.

I will now proceed with the leave of your Lordship to take notice of the Governor's letter; in which, informing your Lordship of the conversation with him, whereby I "justified" what he is pleased to call my "Charge against him," he says I mentioned "something which explained the whole; and shewed, that what he said upon that occasion, was entirely in joke. And this was confirmed by a Councellor."

What the Governor did say, my Lord, I have represented above: to the truth of which I shall be ready to testify whenever your Lordship or the Governor shall desire it. In the mean time, as I would not trouble you with any unnecessary observations, I shall leave it to your Lordship to determine, whether it can be inferred from the account above given, that what he said, was said "in joke."

But "this was confirmed, says the Governor by a Councellor."—What passed my Lord, was between the Governor and myself; and could not be heard by any one else. What this gentleman (the Councellor) said was, that the Governor talked very facetiously, or joked about a large salary he expected to receive out of the American revenue. But even this was on a different part of the day, and at that gentleman's house, where I was not present: and no way related to the Governor's conversation with me; nor to his giving to your Lordship a meaning to the Council's petition different from their own. It is necessary then he should produce some further evidence, to prove "that what he said to me (mentioned above) was intirely in joke."

The Governor says, his letter in question, dated July 16th, he had copied; and that the three or four Gentlemen to whom he communicated it, "were greatly surprized to find it so clear of my charge."——This charge, my Lord, whether true or false, was not my charge: it was the Governor's against himself; and was only related by me, as I had it from his own mouth. I was obliged to believe it, or call in question his veracity. I wish the account he has given to your Lordship, relative to our conversation, had helped me out of this disagreeable dilemma.

The Governor informs your Lordship he produced the letter at Council, and read the whole passage referred to: from whence it appeared, he says, that in mentioning the prayer of their petition, he used their own words, without adding a single word of his own."—"This appeared satisfactory to the whole Council except Mr. Bowdoin."

The Governor, my Lord, read a paper, which he did not deliver out of his hand, and which, not having an opportunity of reading it myself, I might misapprehend. But from my remembrance of it, if the words of the prayer were used in it, they were introduced with so much address, as to give me a very different idea, from that which the same words as introduced and used in the prayer itself do convey. It was not therefore (as the Governor justly observes) satisfactory to me, nor was it satisfactory to the whole Council beside, notwithstanding he is pleased to declare so.

There is one passage more, I beg leave to remark on. The Governor informs your Lordship, that I "have all-a-long taken the lead of the Council in their late extraordinary proceedings." The Council, my Lord, see and act for themselves: they have no leader—no guide but law, reason and the constitution. As they acknowledge no leader, so neither have they any fondness for a dictator: in which character, my Lord, Governor Bernard for some time past, has been endeavouring to establish himself.

As the Governor has unjustly represented me as the leader of the Council, I beg leave to assure your Lordship, it is a character that does not belong to me: and I take this occasion wholly to disclaim it.

In respect to the late extraordinary proceedings, (as the Governor is pleased to call them) the Council have wrote to your Lordship a full account concerning them. In those and all their other proceedings, they have been actuated by the principles of duty and loyalty to his Majesty, and by a regard to his honor, and the welfare of his faithful subjects of this province. And I humbly hope, my Lord, that not only in those proceedings (so far as I had any share in them) but in the whole of my conduct, I have been at least in some measure, under the influence of the same principles.

I have the honour to be, with the most perfect regard,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most obedient,
and most humble Servant,
JAMES BOWDOIN.

To the Right Honourable
the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH.

In COUNCIL *June* 8, 1769. The General Court sitting.

ON a motion made by the honorable John Hill Esq; and seconded by divers Members of the Board, that as he had been acquainted a letter had been written by the major part of the Members of the last year's Council to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Hillsborough*, occasioned by their having received authenticated copies of six letters of his Excellency Governor Bernard, he moved that the said letters might be laid before the Board. The letters were laid before the Board accordingly, and the following vote passed, viz.

There having been laid before the Board copy of a letter to the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillsborough from the major part of the members of the Council of the last year, bearing date the 15th of April last, which was written to his Lordship with a view to remove any impressions to the disadvantage of this province, and of the Council in particular; which the six letters of his Excellency Governor Bernard to his Lordship (authenticated copies of which have been lately transmitted hither) might have occasioned; and the same having been read,

Resolved unanimously, That the Board do approve of the measures taken by the said major part of the Members of the last years Council to vindicate the conduct of the Council and save the constitution of the province.—And as it may be necessary that some further observations be made on the said letters of Governor Bernard,

Ordered, That Benjamin Lincoln, Nathaniel Sparhawk, Harrison Gray, Royall Tyler, and Samuel Dexter, Esqrs; be a Committee to prepare a Draft of a letter to his Lordship accordingly, and report the same as soon as may be. JOHN COTTON, D. Sec.

In COUNCIL *June* 12, 1769.

THE Committee appointed the 8th instant to prepare the draft of a letter to the Right Honorable the Earl of Hillsborough on the subject of six letters from Governor Bernard to his Lordship, reported the following draft, which being read,

Resolved unanimously, That the same be and is hereby accepted, and that Samuel Danforth,

Hide Page 465. 4 Page 607 2 Page 603. § 463. — vid. Revenue Act viz. Molas. Act pa. 9 — Glass Ach pa 7 35. vol. 1.

Esq; sign the same, as President, on behalf of the Board, and transmit it to his Lordship accordingly. A. OLIVER, Sec.

To the Right Honorable the Earl of *Hillsborough*.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

BOSTON, June 12, 1769.

MY LORD,

Mr. Danforth, the President of the Council for the last and the present year, having communicated to this Board, a copy of a letter dated April 15th, 1769, sent to your Lordship, subscribed by eleven gentlemen, being the major part of the Members of the Council for the last year, in answer to six letters wrote to your Lordship by Governor Bernard, dated November the 1st, 5th, 12th, 14th, 30th, and December the 5th, 1768; They have unanimously *Resolved*, that they approve of the measures taken by the major part of the Members of the last years Council, &c. Copy of which Resolves we have the honour to inclose to your Lordship.——As the Gentlemen who wrote that Letter have been so full and explicit in defending themselves and the province against the Governors groundless and injurious charges, we have the less reason to enlarge upon such a disagreeable subject. However, my Lord, if it appears to us that there is any charge against the Council in either of the aforementioned letters, to which there has either been no answer, or if mentioned, not so fully dilated upon as the nature of the offence with which the Board were charged does require; your Lordship will indulge us the freedom further to address you.

Permit us then, my Lord, with all due deference to your Lordships high rank and station, to animadvert with freedom, upon some part of the Governors aforementioned letters.

The Governor says in one of his letters, "The Council is under awe of their constituents, by the frequent removal of the friends of government," &c. aspersions of the like nature are several times cast upon th Council in some of his other letters, which for the sake of avoiding prolixity, we shall not repeat.

My Lord, if our fondness for a seat at the Board could possibly influence us to vote and advise contrary to the real sentiments of our hearts, the Governor's wanton exercise of power in his frequent negatives put upon Councellors of the best abilities, either because they differed from him in their political sentiments, in some instances, or from resentment to the House of Representatives, for dropping some of his friends, would have a much greater influence upon us to fall in with his measures, than any risque we run from the Honourable House in what he calls *supporting government*: It being more in the power of a Governor to remove a Councellor than it is in the House: consequently if we had any great fondness for a seat at the board, we should act inconsistently with our political interest to oppose the Governor in his measures. But, my Lord, we can with great truth say, that while we have had the honour to be members of his Majesty's Council, we have endeavoured to discharge a good conscience, and acted our part with uprightness and integrity, having never been awed into undue conduct, either by the House or the Governor; and the Governor's insinuations to the contrary are unkind, and without foundation: and unless we can act with the same freedom as usual, we cannot esteem it an honour to be of that body.

That the Council have appeared of late more engaged in defending the rights of the province than formerly, may be fact, which we have no disposition to controvert; be that as it may, we beg leave to observe, that it never was so much the incumbent duty of the Council, as it was the last year, to defend the rights of the people: For upon the dissolution of the General Court, the Governor and Council are by the Charter, to manage the affairs of the province; so that the last year's Council had double duty devolved on them: Therefore it was justly expected, they should exert themselves in the defence of the civil rights and liberties of the people; though at the same time they did, and we hope we ever shall, treat the Governor with that respect that is due to the King's Representative. And your Lordship may depend upon it, that the present Council will be as free to assert and maintain the just prerogatives of the Crown, as to defend the rights of the people.

We beg leave farther to observe, my Lord, that the Governor in his letter, dated November the 1st, speaking of the address to General Gage, says, "It was signed by 15 of the Council, among whom were five who knew not enough of the town, to vote for the safety of the Commissioners returning, but knew enough to join in an invective against them." This observation of the Governor's was no doubt made with a design to ridicule the conduct of those gentlemen, and to represent them as having acted an inconsistent part: But we cannot conceive by what rules of logic he can charge them with inconsistency: for, my Lord, may not the Gentlemen say with great propriety, as they were not inhabitants of the town of Boston, but lived at a great distance from it, that they knew not enough of the temper and disposition of the town, to say that it was safe for the Commissioners to return; and at the same time from the evidence they had of the Commissioners behaviour and conduct ever since they have been in office, join in what the Governor is pleased to call an invective against them? For our part we can see no inconsistency in their conduct; for certainly the Commissioners haughty and insolent behaviour may be such, as to expose them to the resentment of the people; and yet it does not necessarily follow, that the people will offer the least insult or violence to them: They may, or they may not; and therefore as it was a matter of uncertainty, the five gentlemen might well be excused from voting in favour of the safety of the Commissioners return; and the Governor's remark upon their conduct, shews rather the defect of his reasoning, than any inconsistency in them.

With a view to defeat the good ends proposed by the major part of the last year's council in their petitions to the two houses of parliament, and for other unjustifiable reasons, the Governor acquaints your Lordship, that he "cannot conceive that all the persons who met at the several meetings upon the occasion of preparing the petitions put together, amount to the number of twelve"; which he tells your Lordship made the majority of the whole. And after insinuating that by a majority might only be meant four persons out of seven, who make a quorum of the Council, in his postscript he gives your Lordship what he calls a list of the names of those members who passed upon the petitions: which together make no more than eight. We persuade ourselves, my Lord, that you will not imagine, that the Council of last year endeavoured to impose on the two houses of parliament, by asserting their petitions to have been the doings of a major part, when in fact they were not. Who furnished the Governor with the list he mentions we cannot say, but we can take upon us to assure you, my Lord, that the names of Lincoln, Brattle, Gray and Russel ought to have been inserted therein, they having also agreed to the petitions, who, with the eight persons in the Governor's list, made the number twelve, being as he mentions, a majority of the whole.

This information, will, among a multitude of other things, serve to convince your Lordship, that Governor Bernard has spared no pains to vilify the Council, and prevent the success of their applications, for the redress of the grievances which the Colonies labour under; and that he never lost sight of his favourite object, the obtainining a Council by mandamus from the crown. And the board are at a loss how to reconcile his conduct with what he declares and promises to your Lordship in his letter of the 30th of November last; in which he says, "your Lordship may depend upon it that my informations have been, and shall be dictated by the spirit of truth and candour;" when there is scarcely any thing in either of his Letters but what is in direct opposition to both.

It gives us the deepest concern to find by one of the resolutions passed by the Lords, and afterwards agreed to by the Commons that the Council of this province have been censured as not exerting themselves in suppressing of riots. And we are firmly persuaded that the Council would have escaped the displeasure of the two Houses of Parliament had it not been for the gross misrepresentations of Governor Bernard transmitted to your Lordship; which we are constrained to say we consider not only as extremely cruel with respect to the Council, but as a high imposition on your Lordship and even majesty itself.

You will allow us to say, my Lord, that no Council on the Continent, not even those appointed by the King, have a greater aversion to riots and disorders; nor have any of them exerted themselves more to suppress them than his Majesty's loyal subjects the Council of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Had their conduct been truly represented, instead of censure they would have met with the highest approbation. And if those whose immediate business it is to suppress mobs and riots, (against whom no complaint has been exhibited by the Governor) had done their duty some of the disorders might have been prevented.

The Council, my Lord, have now done with their observations on Governor Bernard's Letters, and they doubt not your Lordship will consider what they have written in answer to his charge against the Council, as equally applicable to what has been objected against them, of the same nature, by his excellency General Gage, in his letter to your Lordship of the 31st of October last; on which we shall only make this further remark, that the general being a stranger in the province, and but just arrived, could not possibly speak from his own knowledge; but must have received his account of the People, and of the Council in particular from a quarter, which it is needless to point out to your Lordship.

We will not further trespass on your Lordship's patience. In truth, my Lord, our own is almost exhausted. The Council have had such repeated occasions to observe upon and lament the unkind treatment of Governor Bernard towards this people, that the subject is become extremely disagreeable to us.

We have only to add that we apprehend it needful to acquaint your Lordship that Samuel White, Esq; one of the last years Council, dying between the time of passing on the petitions above referred to, and the time of writing the letter to your Lordship of the 15th of April last, eleven at the last mentioned time made a majority of the whole.

We have the honor to be with great truth and regard,

My Lord, your Lordships most obedient, and most humble Servants,

SAMUEL DANFORTH,
President of the Council in their behalf.

AMERICA.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) JULY 4.

On Monday the 26th ult. the honourable the Commons House of Assembly of this province met here, agreeable to his excellency's proclamation when they unanimously made choice of the Honourable Peter Manigault, Esq; to be their speaker, and the next day they presented him to his Excellency the Governor, who was pleased to approve of their choice; and then opened the session with the following SPEECH, viz.

Honourable Gentlemen,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly,

HIS Majesty having been pleased to signify to me, that it is not his intention that this province, in general, should any longer suffer, on account of the intemperate resolutions of the late Commons House of Assembly, by a discontinuance of the meeting of their Representatives, I have taken the earliest opportunity to call you together for the necessary dispatch of the public business, which I trust you will proceed upon with prudence, unanimity, and expedition.

Although there are several matters that well deserve your serious consideration, I cannot help mentioning to you the grievances that your fellow-subjects suffer in the interior parts of this province from the want of an equal distribution of justice as a matter that claims your immediate attention and regard; as I have lately been an eye witness to the distresses they labour under, I earnestly recommend to you, to pursue such measures as will

|| Vide page 603. ◊ vide page 463 ** Page 611. § Page 464. ∨ Page 465. ∞ Page 436 ∞ Pa. 468. (a) Pa. 466. (b) Page 468 ∨ as Hutchinson, & 2 others & Trowbridge

tend to relieve them; and in order to ease your deliberations on this point I will lay before you copies of a report of the Lords Commissioners for trade and plantations, on the bill for establishing circuit courts in this province, passed some time since, wherein you will see stated the reasons that operated against that act's receiving the royal approbation.

I also recommend to you to consider of some regulations for carrying on the trade between this province and the Indians, it having been under no regulations for these six months past; and some disturbances have already happened between them and the traders, which if not attended to, in time, may be productive of dangerous consequences.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons House of Assembly,

I shall order the public accounts to be laid before you, and desire that you will make provision for their discharge.

Honourable Gentlemen,

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen,

The growing interest of this province cannot fail to raise the most pleasing reflections in the breast of every well-wisher to its prosperity, and the late liberal bounty granted by parliament on the importation of silk from the Colonies, as it flatters us with hopes of adding another valuable staple to your produce, it cannot fail to add to the gratitude, the many and great benefactions, you have received from your mother country, most justly deserves. Let it be your care to improve the advantages you enjoy, and in every measure calculated to promote the true welfare and happiness of the province, you may rely on my concurrence and support.

27th June, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from London, May 22, 1769.

"The session of parliament is now brought to a conclusion, without repealing the act you complain of, which I am heartily sorry for. I am sorry for it on many accounts; besides that I think the repeal would have been granted with a much better grace this year than in next, or any subsequent session. However, you will have heard by the same packet that brings you the King's speech, which appears to speak a different language, that if the behaviour of the colonies doth not prevent it, the repeal will certainly take place next session; and I firmly believe it will.—Of course, all this misunderstanding between us will, I hope be at an end. I know some people here, whom you are not unacquainted with, think you ought, by no means, to place any confidence in the vague promises of a ministry, so seemingly contrary to the sentiments delivered by the King. But I am of a quite different opinion, and time only can shew, who is in the right.

"As for Wilkes, who seems only to have been made a tool of, he is now like to sink into oblivion, and to be left in the lurch by his pretended abettors, unless some strange unlooked for accident, should once more recall him into notice. G. Grenville made a long speech in his favour the last day of the session, to the astonishment of every body that heard him, and which hath lost him the few friends his former unworthy conduct had left him; so that I see not the least sign of a change of ministry. On the contrary, the Duke of Grafton appears to be stronger every day, and will receive no contemptible acquisition of power, from his alliance to the Duke of Bedford, whose neice he is to marry in a few days. Hawke and Granby, two popular men, preside over the navy and army, and the other departments of administration are mostly filled with men, equal to any who are now out of place, and who rank themselves among the patriots of the present day.

"From the East-Indies we have late accounts, that a war is kindling there; which, whatever be its final determination, will certainly be attended with an enormous expence to the company, which has made their stock already sink a little. Indeed I always considered our territory there as held upon a most precarious tenor.—Russia, Turkey and Poland, are now in arms: the list, in particular, is in the saddest situation that can well be imagined. How soon the flames of war may spread further, it is not easy to say. Our best security lies in our situation as an island, in our superior naval force; and above all, in the debility and poverty of our most potent neighbours, the French, whose finances are in a much worse condition than our own; enormous as our national debt is now become.—Lord Chatham, whom I have so often mentioned to you, is, I am lately informed, in such a state of health, as leaves no room to expect he will ever more intermeddle in public affairs, Mr. Wedderburn has figured away of late as a flaming patriot, and hath, in the heat of his zeal, thrown up his seat in parliament, which he had accepted of Sir Lawrence Dundas, on condition of his supporting the administration. He thought fit some time since, to attach himself to George Grenville, and hopes not only to be brought in again before the parliament re-assembles, thro' Lis and Lord Temple's interest, but to be raised to the highest stations of the law, when they get into power."

The following is a copy of a letter, sent by a gentleman in London, some time before the Parliament broke up, to a person strongly connected with the Ministry.

Dear SIR,

"Tho' I know you are extremely busy, yet I cannot help interrupting you, to communicate what, if it merits any attention, admits of no delay.

"I see very clearly, that our American disputes are growing more and more serious every day, and dread the consequences during the summer. Even the most moderate of the Colonies have already resolved to import no more British goods, till this late act is repealed. Before another session of parliament, this will have done irremediable mischief, and will divert the trade from its natural channel, which can never be again wholly recovered. This is no idle or ill-grounded fear, but demonstration itself. The effect this will have upon the manufacturers all over the kingdom, and upon those whose very being depends upon the continuance of our exports to the colonies, it is dreadful to think of. But what adds much to my fears on this occasion is, that this real grievance will be unavoidably blended with the complaints of the Bill of Rights gentlemen, and will altogether create such an universal ferment and dissatisfaction, as will not only overturn the Ministry for the time being, but greatly endanger the Government and constitution itself.—I must repeat it, this is no ill-grounded apprehension.

"Now, as this act will, in the end, be found not to be tenable, as it is generally expected it will be repealed next session, and as it is doubtless more advisable to drop it, before all the bad consequences, apprehended from it, have actually taken place, what I would humbly propose, would be the bringing in a Bill immediately to repeal it, before the Houses break up. This measure, whatever may be urged against it (and I know much may be said with great plausibility) will have many salutary effects. It will endear the parliament to the colonies; it will render the King and Ministry extremely popular with a great body of the people at home, and it will deprive Wilkes, and the other incendiaries, of their best and only support, and render all their wicked industry insufficient. Are not these desirable objects, and worth the making some sacrifice, at this juncture, to obtain? But I will not tire you, with endeavouring to display a situation which you can see and comprehend infinitely better than I can. I will only add, that I think the crisis truly alarming, and that what I have said arises from the strongest conviction, that such a remedy ought quickly to be applied, to prevent the further progress of these growing dissensions. If you agree with me, and deem this worth communicating to any of those whom it more immediately concerns, well. If not, I cannot help it. I could not be easy till I had given you this trouble. I hope from the best motive—an anxious concern for the untoward situation of our country."

NEW-YORK July 31.

At the Supreme Court held here last week for the city and county of New York, John Jubeart was tried for uttering counterfeit dollars, found guilty, and sentenc'd to be [illegible] on Wednesday the 23 of August next.:—One Hemesey was, also tried for robbing St. Paul's church; found guilty and sentenced to be hanged the same day, (2)

SALEM, August 1.

The installment of the Rev Nathaniel Whitaker, D. D. into the pastoral office over the church and congregation, of which the late Rev. Mr. Huntington was pastor, was performed on Friday last.

BOSTON.

His Majesty's ship Rippon, Capt in Thomson sailed last Friday for England.

His Excellency Governor Bernard upon his embarking, having delivered the Province seal to the Lieutenant Governor, on the second instant his Honour in Council took the oath required by act of parliament, in order to take upon him the Administration of the province.

AT at General Council held on Thursday at the Council Chamber in Boston, his Honour the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to nominate:

Foster Hutchinson Esq: to be Judge of Probate, &c. for the county of Suffolk.

Moses Pearson, Esq; to be a justice of the inferior court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland.

To which nominations his Majesty's Council did advise and consent.

The Merchants, Planters, and other inhabitants of South-Carolina, have entered into resolutions similar to the resolutions of some other provinces, about the importation of goods from Great-Britain, the particulars will be in our next.

Last week the 14th regiment moved to the barracks on Wheelwright's wharf, lately possessed by the 64th regiment.

Captains Hall and Johnson will both sail in a few days for London.

Last Friday died, Mr. William Torey baker, and Mr. William Edes, shopkeeper.—And on Saturday night, Capt. James Forbes, formerly a noted shopkeeper in this town.—As also, the wife of Capt. Hall in the London trade.

Died at his seat in Milton, on Thursday last, Mr. James Smith, in the eighty first year of his age. His funeral we hear, is to be attended from Mr. Murray's, in Queen street this afternoon at five o' clock precisely.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed, that no person has the small-pox in town, or the symptoms of the distemper, excepting those who are in the hospital at *New-Boston*, all of whom are in a fair way of recovery.—On Friday last a child near *Griffin's* Wharf, and the next day following, a woman at the Westerly part of *Boston*, had the eruptions of the small-pox, and were both immediately removed to the hospital.

By order of the Select-Men,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*
Boston, August 7th, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Store lately improved by Mr. Thomas Gray, a few doors below Mr. Nathaniel Loring's Warehouse, opposite to the east-end of Fanuiel-Hall Market, leading down to Mr. Nathaniel Spear's Wharf,

Shalloons, Tammies Half-Thicks, German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coateing. Plains, Broad Cloth, 8-4th, 9-4th, 10-4th Blanket Rugs, English and Russia Duck, Ticklenburg, Buntins, Sive-Bottoms, Men's and Boy's Hatts, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Poland Common Starch, English Sole Leather, Roll Brimstone, Apothecarry's Vials, Braziery Ware, Nails, Pipes of different sorts, Crates of Earthen Ware, Cod and Mackrel Lines, House Line, and Marline, Sein Whipping and Sewing Twine, Time Glasses of all sorts, Newcastle Coals, Whiting, Yarns, Junk, Cordage, New and Second handed Cables, Anchors, Ships Iron Hearths, bar Iron, &c. ALSO, A Small quanity of beaver, &c.—For further particulars enquire of Peter Hughes, at the said Store.

(1) vid Tea Act page 735. vol. 1. (2) vid. page 365. (2) Turn to the Index to Find the Merchants Resolves. (1) vid. page 478. (1) vid. Charter pa. 1077. (2) vid. page 620.

Meſſieurs MEIN and FLEEMING.

to give the following a place in your next, and you will oblige the Sitter-Hood.

ON the 12th of July, the good women, of the ſecond precinct in Brookfield—true daughters of liberty and induſtry, ſtimulated by their fair ſiſters, met at the houſe of the Revd. Mr. Forbes, to the number of fifty-five, with thirty-four wheels; and from five o'clock in the morning to ſeven in the evening, picked, carded and ſpun, of cotton, wool and tow 762 knots and a few threads; and of flax, hatcheled and ſpun 936 knots and 35 threads, all which, they generouſly gave to Mr. Forbes. The young lady that excelled at the linen wheel, ſpun 70 knots: and among the matrons there was one, who did the morning work of a large family, made her cheeſe, &c. and then rode more than two miles, and carried her own wheel, and ſat down to ſpin at nine in the morning, and by ſeven in the evening, ſpun 53 knots, and went home to milking. As the cool of the evening came on, about five o'clock, they all deſcended from the chambers and rooms of the houſe into the front yard, on the green, where with their buzzing wheels, innocent chat, neat and decent apparel, (chiefly homeſpun) friendly activity, and the very perfection of female harmony, made a moſt agreeable appearance. The next day, and for ſeveral ſucceeding days, others as well affected to their miniſter and the cauſe of liberty and induſtry, but could not leave their families to join their ſiſters on the ſaid day, ſent in their 40 knots each, ſpun out of their own materials.—A very ſtricking example of generoſity and public œconomy.

"Who can find a virtuous woman? for "her price is far above rubies—She ſeeketh "wool and flax, and worketh willingly with "her hands. She riſeth alſo while it is yet "night, and giveth meat to her houſehold "and a portion to her maidens; ſhe looketh "well to the ways of her houſehold, and "eateth not the bread of idleneſs. Her "children ariſe up and call her bleſſed, her "huſband alſo, and he praiſeth her."

SOLOMON.

Brookfield, July 20, 1769.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Entered in	*from*
Schooner Two Friends, Snelling,	Newfoundl.
Schooner Martin, Oakes,	ditto
Schooner Friends Adventure, Tree,	ditto
Schooner Sally, Houſe,	Annapolis Royal
Schooner Fox, Junkins,	Quebec
Brig Commodore Hood, Cummins,	Oporto and Falmouth
Sloop Hepſey, Gwim,	Cape Nichola
Sloop Succeſs, Harlow,	Montſeratt & St. Euſtatia
Schooner, Friendſhip, Pearſon,	Dominica and St. Euſtatia
Schooner Unity, Bohannan,	St Vincents
Ship Boſcawen, Jacobſon,	London

Outward bound	*for*
Brig Hannah, Jarvis,	London
Schooner Nabby, Adams,	Newfoundland
Sloop Betſy, Batſon,	Leith
Schooner Induſtry, Murphy,	Virginia
Sloop Britannia, Wendell,	Turk's iſland
Sloop Milford, Baldwin,	New-Haven
Brig Mermaid, Doubleday,	Weſt-Indies
Brig Minerva, Bailey,	Ayr
Sloop Patty, Davis,	New-London

Cleared out	*for*
Sloop Speedwell, Smith,	New-York
Sloop Peggy and Molly, Burton,	Annapolis & Fort Cumberland
Schooner Induſtry, Latimore,	Virginia
Sloop Sally, Childs,	ditto
Sloop Catherine, Smith,	New-Haven
Sloop Lydia, Squier,	ditto
Sloop New-York packet, Gennings,	N. London
Sloop Hannah, Gorham,	Philadelphia
Schooner Elizabeth, Hich,	Maryland
Snow Nelly, Taylor,	Greenock

The moſt violent

TOOTH-ACH

Cured in a few MINUTES, without DRAWING,

[No CURE No PAY.]

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate eaſe in the Tooth Ach, and cures all diſorders whatever in the mouth or gums, and in a few days uſing will faſten the teeth if ever ſo looſe, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the ſcurvy in the gums.

It likewiſe preſerves the teeth from rotting, keeping ſuch as are decayed from being worſe, and takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, and cauſes a large diſcharge of all ſcorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which deſtroy the teeth.

By applying this ticture outwardly, it will intirely remove all kinds of ſwellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and is an abſolute cure for the head ach if ever ſo violent; and likewiſe cures the moſt violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body.

This valuable tincture is prepared and ſold in bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular directions for uſing it, at Capt. JOSEPH GOLDTHWAIT's, in Back-Street; by

Mr. HAMILTON,

Surgeon-Dentiſt and Operator for the teeth, from LONDON, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and diſplaces all ſuperfluous teeth and ſtumps with the greateſt eaſe and ſafety, and makes and ſets in artificial teeth from one ſingle tooth to a whole ſet, in ſo nice a manner that they cannot be diſtinguiſhed from natural; therefore thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the misfortune of loſing their teeth, have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with diſpatch and ſecrecy, and in ſuch a manner, as to be of real uſe, ornament and ſervice for many years, without giving the leaſt pain to the patient, which is too often the caſe, owing to the want of judgment in the operator.

N. B. Artificial teeth ſet in at TWO DOLLARS a tooth, and the poor afflicted with the tooth-ach cured gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

JOHN MAUD,

TAYLOR from *Dublin* (late from *Halifax*.) HAS juſt opened SHOP in King-ſtreet, two doors below the Britiſh coffee-houſe, where he engages to make Gentlemens clothes laced or plain in the neweſt faſhion.——Likeways Ladies habits laced or plain.——He will work on the moſt reaſonable terms, and will take back any clothes that may happen not to ſuit.

N. B. Said MAUD has to let a good SHOP and CELLAR.

Frederick William Geyer,

Is embark'd for England, and deſires all perſons indebted to him either on book, bond or note, to make ſpeedy payment to *Duncan Ingraham*, his attorney: and all perſons to whom he is indebted are deſired to apply to the ſaid *Ingraham* and he will ſettle the ſame.

July 29. 1769.

All Perſons indebted to the

Eſtate of Frances Bowles, Widow deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and thoſe that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accompts to *Jonathan Williams* and *William Homes*, Executors, that they may be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. Said Executors have to ſell, a Houſe belonging to ſaid eſtate, ſituate in Hanover-Street, near the Orange Tree, Boſton, conſiſting of two Tenements.

JAMES JOAN,

Teacher of Inſtrumental Muſic, and of the French language, behind Mr. Barber's Inſurance-office, North end, Boſton,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, that he makes and ſells below the Sterling price, Violins, Screw-bows, and caſes, equal in goodneſs to the beſt imported.——He likeways mends at a very reaſonable rate, Violins, Bows, Baſſe Viols, &c.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in King-ſtreet, on Tueſday the 8th of Auguſt.

4 Pipes 4 half Pipes and 16

Quarter Caſks of choice New-York Madeira WINES, new-York Gauge.—Alſo SIX Baggs of unginned Cotton Wool.

*** *The SALE to begin at at 12 o'clock.*

THE eſtate of *ARTHUR HAMILTON*, late of Boſton, merchant, deceaſed, being rendered inſolvent, and ſix months allowed the creditors to bring in their claims, and prove their debts, The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, to receive and examine ſaid claims, give notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid ſervice at the Britiſh coffee-houſe in Boſton, on the firſt Thurſday of the ſix following months, from ſix to nine o'clock, P. M.

N. B. all perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid *ARTHUR HAMILTON*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to Archibald Willſon, at his ſtore on Pulling's wharf, Adminiſtrator to ſaid eſtate.

Boſton, July 29, 1769.

AT WILLIAM SCOTT's Store,

North ſide of Fanuiel Hall, next door to the ſign of General Wolfe, are to be SOLD by Wholeſale and Retail.

3-4, 7-8 yard wide Iriſh

Linens from 10s. to 50s. O. T. per. yard, 9-8 and 10 8, wide ſheeting from 11s 6d. to 25s. per. yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, 10-4, wide Diaper and Damaſk Table Cloths, 4 Clouting and Towelling Diaper, Dowlas, Huckaback and Oznabrigs.——A fine Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbons, Horn and Ivory Combs by the dozen at all prices, Shoe Knee and Stock Buckles of Silver, plated on Braſs or Steel by the dozen or ſingle pair, plated Caſt-ſteel Razors, plated Spurs, Stone Buttons ſet in ſilver, ſundry prices, Needles of all ſizes from No. 1 to 10 by the thouſand or hundred, ſorted Necklaces by the groce or dozen, Liberty Sleeve Buttons and other kinds of ditto, Table Knives and Forks, Penknives, Snuff-Boxes, Screws, &c. Manchester Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes and Cottons, Silk and Worſted Gloves and Mitts. Thread and Worſted Hoſe, White and coloured Threads. WITH

A Variety of ſinall goods by retail.

JAMES ASBY

Watch-maker and Finiſher from LONDON, oppoſite the London Book ſtorein King-ſtreet, Boſton,

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he performs the different branches of that buſineſs in the beſt and compleateſt manner at the moſt reaſonable rates.

WANTED a Veſſel about Seventy Tons, any perſon having ſuch a one to ſell, may apply to Henry Lloyd, at Warehouſe No. 5, on the Long-Wharf,—Where may be had a few Hogſheads of choice ANTIGUA RUM.

BOSTON: Printed every MONDAY and THURSDAY, (Price only *SIX SHILLINGS* and *EIGHT PENCE* Lawful, *per Annum*) by MEIN and FLEEMING, at their PRINTING-OFFICE in *Newbury-Street*, where, and at the *LONDON BOOK-STORE* North-ſide of *King-Street*, Subſcriptions, ADVERTISEMENTS, ARTICLES and LETTERS or INTELLIGENCE, are *gratefully* received.——All Manner of PRINTING Work performed at the moſt *reaſonable* Rates.